receive a copy free. EN. JAMES A. GARFIELD

LIC SERVICES. a Address Delivered at his Birthplace, in Orange, Cuyahogo coun

S LIFE, CHARACTER AND PUB.

ty, Ohio, by B. A. Hinsdale President of Hiram College.

CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK There is another feature of bis public life that I cannot pass by. Tiere has sprung up these last are in our country a class of .. blic men who take no real inerest in public questions. They re nothing for the exposition of + and political doctrine. They do 1 ot aspire to be teachers of the pople, or to lead the thought and e conscience of the Nation. Their political activity may be summed up thus: Violent autagonism to the opposing party; & cateful looking after public patronage; the organization of the "machine;" the ounning and self 1 a manipula ion of the voters. To political reform, to the better neat of the Government, to raising the standard of public life, tl . y are ind fferent. General Garfield is the farthest removed from tures. No sooner had he entered Cogness than be entered beart and soul upon the real issues of tire day. The war over and reconstruction passed, he saw that A nerican politics were entering upon a new era. No man could row serve the Nation by rehearsing the old slavery debates, by fighting over the battles of the war on the floors of Congress; by undaly prolonging controversies that were torever settled. He saw that what the country needed was wise discussion and legislation on the civil service, the revenue, currency, banking, resumption, and the hundred other questions that are by no means sentimental, that do not appeal to the imagination, but that they are dry, statistical, propertic, and as distasteful as possible to your political "war in a noble speech on the rency, delivered in 1866, he "I am aware that financial ets are dull and uninviting parison with those heroic which have absorbed the To turn from the con-niceration of armies and navies, province and defeats to the array of figures which exhibits the debt Nation, requires no lit-lity and self-denial; but theretions we must come, porties, sud all thoughtmust give their best to come." restions with the power than the zeal of a mis.

More than forty of his sional speeches have apis pamphlet form; I have some of their titles: Commerce between the " The Public Debt Specie Payments:" "Taxaof United States Bonds;" "Hinth Census;" "Pablic Exditures and Civil Service:" e Tariff;" "Currency and the | I answer, " No; no!" ke :" "Debate on the Currency " "The Right to Originate venue Bills ;" "Public Expen-"National Aid to Edu-" "The Currency;" "Rev. and the Public Faith;" Appropriations;" "Counting the toral Vote;" "Repeal of the amption Law;" "The Tariff;" Payments;" "Relation of ational Government to Sci-"Bugar Tariff." This may american statesman can a better list of titles? Does read like the table of conto the speeches of Daniel ter! You see that I have neeches, or of those made monial occasions. The of these speeches disfeld of bis most valualabors since 1866; the they selves show the knowledge, and the

that he brought to

m. Even "The Na

old, critical, and cyni

pery able journal, says:

FIRM IN THE RIGHT.

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NO. 3.

industrious member of Congress. who has better a premiuent and able part in the work of legislation, has long und a considerable share in shaping or carrying all messures of importance, and whose opinions on the great topics of the day are perfectly well known."

Fellow enizens, I must dismiss my estimate of the man, as I have already dismissed my sketch of his life. You will not accept either as complete. A great mass of facts at my command lie unused. yet before me. I cannot speak of the pious son, the hopeful brother, the obliging neighbor, the faithful friend. 1 cannot go with him to his Mentor farm, to the Supreme Court of the United States, to the lecture hall. or to the social circle. In taking leave of this branch of my discourse, I will say Gen. Garti di in remarkable for the balance, harmony and roundness of his nature. He has distinguished himself in education, in war, in oratory, in legislation; and be might have been distinguished in simos any walk of life that he chose to follow.

There is one branch f my theme that I must dwell upon a little I nger. I have spoken of General Garfield's integrity of character. Full well do I know that this will be denied. In fact, the mud battery has already opened fire, and from this time on we shall bear discharge af er dis charge of "Credit Mobilier," . Sal ary Grab," 'D Golyer Pavement and "Visiting Statesmen" I feet bound, therefore, to say some thing about these matters.

In the first place these things will not come from the Blacks, the Thurmans, the Bayards, and the Paynes of the Democratic party; tal force, but he was a man of but from those inferior men who, clear intelligence, of trained abilby instinct, seek the gutter and ity, and of varied knowledge. fatten upon gar bage.

In the second place, I must speak of these things in the aggregate. This is not because I shrink from meeting them one by one, as counts of an indicament. but from stress of one and place

In the third piace, I am not go ing to affirm that General Garfield's acts in all these matters were wise or politic. I shall not now argue the question on that ground at all. No men is bound to defend all that bis contribute or friend does or says on grounds of wisdom. A certain number of mistakes can be overlooked, espe cially if a man moves through a large life orbit, so long as ve retain our faith in his moral sound ness; but destroy my faith in the foundation of character, and I have no more to say, not even for General Garfi Id.

I will grant, then, for the pres ent, that it would have been bet ter for General Garfield bad be never seen O.kes Ames, had be continued to vote against the salary legislation of 1873, had be not. as an altorney, presented the merits of the famous wood pavement to the Board of Public Works, and had be not go ne to New O. leans in the winter of '76 7. Granting for the sake of argument, all this, I ask: "Vhat theu! Are we compelled to cast away our confidence in the sou of Orange, nomi nated the other day in Chicago ?

It was in the winter of '72 3 that "On the McGarrahan | the Credit M bilier developments aroused and alarmed the country. They seemed to point to a corrup tion in public life that had not been gereally suspected. Mr. Garfield's name, from no real fault of his own, appeared in the history. No soon r bad the House of Representatives disposed of the Mobilier than the salary legisla tion was enacted. The Fortysecond Congress had been unpopular; the Mobilier transactions had scandalized the country; the public bad always been jealous of Congressmen voting up their own pay; so that everything conspired to stir the public indignation to its depthe. A wave of objurgation, bearing upon its breast " steal," " ro .ber," " grab," start ing on the Atlautic shore rolled to the Pacific and back again. Mr. Garfield had vigorously opposed the increase of salaries Bot when it was forced upon one of the great appropriation bills by a decided vote, when the conference

with the obnoxious measure. In so doing he may have been wrong, that question I do not argue: my proposition is that he was honest and patriotic. Perhaps I may be indulged in saying that I was in Washington at the time, that I was thoroughly familiar with all the history, and then, as now, I was as cor fi lent of his uprightness as I can be of any man's uprightness. But my great point is

The Western Reserve is North east Ohio. It was originally settled by New Englanders, and its population has the thrift, the keen in elligence, the babita of local self-government, the political instinuts, and the morals of New England. The mail clerks on Mr. Vanderbilt's railroad will tell you that there is no population of equal numbers on the long line reaching from New York to Chieago that writes and reads so many letters, and that receives through the mails so much reading matter.

The Nineteenth Onio Congres nio, al Destrict is the eastern part of he Reserve. Probably it has retrined the New England blood and traditions in a higher degree of purity than any other part. It early broame deeply interested in the anti-clavery movement; and this greatly quickened the interest of the prople in public aff irs. What is more, this district had formed a set of most valuable tra ditions of its own. In 1823 it elected Edsha Whittlesy to Congress, and kept him there until 1839, a period of sixteen years. Mr. Whittlesey may not have been a man of extraordinary men-Above all, no man of greater probity ever sat in the halls of legis lation. It was his unsullied honeaty more than his ability, that led President Tyler to appoint him Comptroller of the Treasury. an office that he held through two Presidential terms. Here, by his unquestioned honesty he, first of all men, so far as I know, won the name of " Watch dog of the Treasury." Ou the retirement of Mr. Whittieney from Congress, Joshua R. Giddings steps upon the scene. He represents the District twenty years and then retires. Mr. Grddings was one of the old antislavery leaders; to borrow a figare from one of Garfield's old streeches-Giddings was always found, like the white plume of Navarre, in the front of the battle. He was a man of great ability. probity, and honor. The marked political character of the Nineteenth District was formed during the eight terms of Mr. Whittlesey and the ten terms of Mr. Giddings. N District in the Union had so large a Republican majority, and it stood correspondingly high in all the elements of political character. No constituency, in all the particulars named, could appeal more strongly to the ambition of a Republican statesman.

Nowhere did the Mobilier and S lary matters make a deeper im pression than on this most sensitive and jealous constituency. General Garfield had now represented it in five auccessive Con gresses, and, although not so well known as he is to-day, his name had crossed the continent to the West and the ocean to the East. The District felt very proud of him. He was nominated the first time by a small majority. The second time without opposition. His third and fourth nominations were vigorously contested, but he triumphed so easily and so decisively that opposition fled the field, and left him in secure pos session. No representative held bis constituency with a firmer band. His tenure promised to be as long as that of Whittlesey or even Giddings. But now all was changed. A Republican convention that met in Warren for some local purpose, demanded his resignation. Most men denouaced all regretted, none defended what had been done. All that the staunchest friends of General Garfield presumed to do was to say: "Wait until you hear the case; hear what Gasfield has to committee insisted that it should say before you determine that he remain, when juither revisitance is a dishonest man." Indulge me was either nugatory or would in- again in a personal word. Revolve an extra session of Congress, turning nome from Washington

to acquiesce and voce for the bill myself is the midst of the tempest. Oleveland editors hesitated to publish any statement of the salary matter that varied from the corrent version. One of them said to me, "This vote has taken us in the pit of the stomacn." Perhaps the best illustration that I can give of the intensity of feel ing is this: Knowing as I did the grounds of General Garfield's action, and the spirit in which he had acted, I telt it my duty to say in private conversation, in the newspapers, and even in the Hiram pulpir : "General Garfield ie not a titlef. 11 - has not robbed the Treasury. Whether be is right or wrong I do not argue; but whether right or wrong he has acted honestly and with an eye single to the public good." And some of my neighbors said: "Mr. Hinsdale has a perfect right to think General Gargeld honest if he can; but let him keep his opinion to himselt; he has no right to injure the college of which he is president, as he will do by bear ing public testimony." Gerfielu wrote me from Washington, sadly but resolutely : "The District is lost, and as soon as I can close up

my affairs here, I am coming home to capture it.' And he did capture it. He issned his pamphlets, "Review of the Transactions of the Credit Mobilier Company," and "Increase of Salaries" from Washington, and then came on to Hiram. These pamphlets, with a personal speech in Warren some what later, constituted his direct defense. When the next campaign opened he went as usual upon the stump. He rarely refer ed to the charges against him, and never did unless compelled to do so. He grappled with the questions of the day. He went from county to county, and almost from village to village. His knowledge was so great, his argumentation so logical, his spirit so earnest, and his bearing, both public and private, so manly, that men began to ask: "Can it be true that Mr. us?" Prejudice vielded slowly though sarely. The next campaign it was the same thing over. Garfield bad now to be returned himself or leave public life. After a struggle that shook the district, he was renominated by, a three-Two fears later the resistance was less. By this time he had won back the masses. Only those who had been very violent in opposi tion now stood out. These had to be won back one by one. Two years later there was no opposition whatever; the District had been recaptured. In 1878 he was re-elected by the old time majority. Opposition was now no more. Men ho had been most denunci atory now were warmest in his praise; and it was actually left to the triends who had stood by him through all the storm to supply

will give him a greater majority that this old constituency. Nor should I fail to mark how the victory was won, how the District was recaptured. It was not secomplished by mana ement; James A. Gardeld is no "manager. Lt was not by flattering the people and appealing to popular passions: General Garfield is no demagogue. It was by the earnest, straighttorward exposition of solid political doctrine; it was by the high bearing of the man: in a mettal and moral power upon intelligent and bonest minds.

such criticism as every public man

needs to keep him in proper tone

When the Senstorship question

came up last tall, the Republicans

of the Nineteenth District had but

one objection to his election-uu-

willingness to lose him as their

Representative. And now that he

is on the way to the chair at

Washington, I may say no equal

population between the two oceans

I may go further and say, as it was in the District, so it was in the State. In a sense, in 1873, he had dome to be the Representative of Obio. He passed through a State as well as a district ordeal, and came out approved.

My reply to the mud-battery is they fold :

1. The esteem and confidence o as able and bonorable Democrate as there are in the land.

2. The vindication and endorse-

was moulded by Whittlesey and Giddings, 3. The viudication and endorse ment of the great State of Ohio.

But there is another and more

overwhelming reply than all these put together. I do not believe that the Chicago Convention could have nominated another wan who touches the American mind and heart with equal power at so many points. His early life of toil and bardship, as well as his sympathy with the working classes, endear him to the tolling millions. There is a pathos in that early history that touches the heart of the humble worker. His masterly grasp of politico-business ques tions, and his steady fealty to sound doctrine in all the financial madness and treachery of the last ten years, gain him the support of merchants, manufacturers, and bankers. The school teachers of the land count him one of their number. He is more than acceptble to the religious men, to temperance people, and to the ministers of the Gospel. Eater the chill atmosphere of the college and university lecture and recitation roome, whose masters are not stirred by campaign stories, but who respect thoroughness, scholarship and noble character, and you find that he is a favorite. Enter the bare quarters of the toiling student, who is struggling with his poverty and his lessons, and the name of Garfield is an inspiration. A friend writes me the evening of the nomination from the great University of Michigan: "I cannot refrain from dropping you a line to-night to congratulate you on the well-deserved triumph of your friend General Garfield. Everybody here is in high glee. No other candidate would have been so strong. Now let the democrats do their best," I do not stand here to villify the democrats or their coming candidate. But this I say without expectation of deniel from any man of sense or honesty: No matter who that candidate may be (I hope he will be a Garfield is such a man as they tell good one), the ballots that are cast for General Garfield will represent a vast preponderance of what is best in American society. And this is my fourth and final answer to the mud-battery. Fellow citizens, I have now re-

sponded as best I could to your call. I fear I have spoken much too long; if so, my excuse must be what yet remains unsaid. I have spoken of General Garfield's life, public services, and character. His noble bearing at Chicago was the fitting crown of his ante-Presidential life. In the words of another, his fellow delegates 'raised him on their shields;' and when the people have raised him to the chair of Washington and Lincoln, we shall have a National Magistrate of whom we shall be proud. Then, rear your tallest pole toward the sky! Let it stand firm and upright at he whom it is meant to honor. Throw from its top the National banner that he has so ably served on many a military and civic field; and as its folds roll out upon the sweet sir of heaven, let them bear the dear, the bright, the honored name of the widow's son, of Ohio's pride, and of the Nation's statesmen.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Journal says the passion for lottery gaming is growing in the gay capital. Even the city authorities have fed the fever of speculation by attaching large prizes to certain bonds when a loan is put on the market. When a certain number of these bonds are called in at stated periods, the possessors of the lucky numbers get prizes of \$10,000, \$8,000, \$6, 000 or \$2,000, and the result is that the masses are always eager to subscribe. Superstition plays work it was by the impact of his a large part in the operations of lottery speculators, and the serving class of Paris spends its leis ure in calculation of numbers and in the observation of omens.

> The people of a New Hampshire town are so fearfully lazy that when the wife of a minister who had just settled in that town asked a prominent citizen if the inhabitants generally respected the Sabbath and refrained from business, the citizen replied: "Madam, they don't do enough work in a whole week to break

The Weekly Republican

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Por the North Carolina Republican GARFIELD AND BUXTON CLUB.

HILLSBORO, July 20, 1880. MR. EDITOR :- Please allow me to say, through your valuable paper, that the Republicans of Orange are alive to the importance of the November election. The State must be rescued from the ruinous bands of the Democracy. and, so help us God, we lutend to

do our part.

The Republicans of Hillsbord Township met in the Court House on Satarday, the 17th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Garfield and Buxton Club. Two meeting was called to order

by Mr. Anderson Hill. On motion, Mr. L. P. Berry was appointed chairman, and J. C.

Mayo secretary. Mr. Berry, upon coming to the chair, was greeted with rounds of applause. He announced the object of the meeting to an able and rulogistic speech, endorsing the National and State Conventions. He showed the declining Democ-

the tyracuical system of county government, &c. On motion, by A. H. Haughwout, a committee on permanent organization and resolutions was

racy in its true colors-exposing

appointed. The following named gentlemen were appointed :- A. H. Haugh-

wont, A. Hill and C. C. Samerville. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Mesers. Jenkins, Hobner and others. After which the committee made the tollowing report upon permaneut organization :-For President-L. P. Berry ;

Vice President, A. H. Haughwont; Secretary, J. C. Mayo; Assistant Secretary, C. O. Sumerville. Mr. Hill offered the following

resolutions :-WHEREAS, The time has again some when treemen are called upon to express their opinion in a public manner: therefore.

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Orange county, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby reaffirm our adhesion to the principles of the National Republican party.

That we endorse the action of the National Convention held in the City of Chicago on the 2d day of June, 1880."

That we pledge the eminent statesmen and soldiers, Jas. A. Garfield and C. A. Arthur, our united support in the November election. That we endorse the action of

City of Baleigh the 7th day of July, 1880, and pledge our undivided support to its nominees. That we denounce the present tyrannical system of county government, and call upon the free-

the State Convention, held in the

men throughout the State to put it down. The Club being organized with 125 members, J. U. Mayo moved that three cheers be given for Garfield, Buxton and the party. which was done with a will, after

which the meeting adjourned to

meet the 1st Saturday in August.

L P. BERRY, President. J. C. MAYO, Secretary.

A KNOWING SNAKE -- A GOOFgia man was fishing near a rock under which was a snake's den, when the reptile came gliding from a foraging expedition, and was disappearing in the hole ander the rock when, with a dexterous movement, the seized him by the tail and threat hir 'teet away. The snake hardly knew what happened, and again essayed to enter his domicile in the same manner. Again he was treated as before. Never despairing, for the third time the wily serpent came to the rock. This time he approached deliberately, as if contemplating the situation. For a while he kept his defensive position, when he carefully began to uncoil, at the same time disappearing tail foremost into the den, to the admiration of the man who had been amusing himself at his expense.

In Webster parish, L., a negro murdered his wite, and was arrested for the crime next day. In. an a tempt to escape he severely wounded two of his guards, when from the officers and killed him by firing more than twenty bullete, at on that day." It was all done into his body. The names of none of the parties are known.